Urogalba paradisea of the Galbulidæ, and *Monasa flavirostris*, *Malacoptila fusca* and *Bucco maculatus* of the Bucconidæ. Of allied groups the following were determined: *Ramphastos ariel* (Ramphastidæ), *Megalæma asiatica* (Capitonidæ), *Gecinus viridis* and *Tiga javanensis* (Picidæ).

Descriptions of the plantar tendons in other groups have so often proven erroneous that the verification of all such statements is desirable. This is my excuse for the present note which merely confirms the observations of Garrod; however the species, with one exception, and three of the genera are different and I am able to point out one or two minor variations.

I have made careful dissections of specimens of *Monasa grandior* and *Malacoptila inornata* (Bucconidæ), *Galbula melanogenia* (Galbulidæ), *Ramphastos ariel* (Ramphastidæ), *Chloronerpes yucatanensis*, *Dryobates villosus* and *Campephilus malherbii* (Picidæ). The essential antiopelmous arrangement is the same in all, but several variations occur that are worthy of note.

In *Chloronerpes*, *Megalaima*, *Ramphastos*, *Malacoptila* and probably *Monasa*, the distance between the first and second bifurcations of the *flexor longus* is much greater than in *Dryobates* and *Galbula*; in *Campephilus*, on the other hand, the three slips spring from practically the same point. The position of the vinculum is somewhat variable. In *Ramphastos*, *Megalæma* (Garrod), *Dryobates*, and *Campephilus* the vinculum leaves the flexor longus decidedly above the primary bifurcation of the latter; in *Malacoptila*, *Galbula* and *Chloronerpes* at the extreme lower end of the main tendon, just as it divides, while in *Monasa* (as recorded by Garrod also) it originates from the upper ends of the two branches.

Stejneger states (on what authority I do not know) that the Honey Guides (Indicatoridæ) are antiopelmous. There is every reason to believe this statement correct and also to assume that the Wrynecks (Jyngidæ) and Piculets (Picumnidæ) have the same arrangement.

This close agreement in the deep plantar tendons is, as remarked by Dr. Stejneger, strong evidence of the mutual relationships of the families possessing this unique arrangement. As this character is not neutralized or overbalanced by any of equal or greater value we may regard these families as forming a natural group, an order or suborder, characterized essentially by their antiopelmous, zygodactyl feet. In other zygodactyl birds, the Parrots and Cuckoos, the tendons are of the wholly different desmopelmous type, and moreover the ambiens muscle, absent in the antiopelmous group, is here present.— W. DeW. Miller, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

The Status of the Genus *Hypocentor* Cabanis. — The genus *Hypocentor* was originally instituted by Cabanis (Mus. Hein, I, 1851, p. 131) for three species of Buntings, *Emberiza aureola* Pallas, *Emberiza fucata* Pallas, and *Emberiza rustica* Pallas. Its type was soon afterward designated by Gray (Cat. Gen. and Subgen. Birds Brit. Mus., 1855, p. 79) as *Emberiza aureola* Pallas. Modern authors have commonly synonymized

it with *Emberiza* Brisson, but an examination of its type and comparison with typical species of *Emberiza* shows that it is well differentiated as a generic group. It differs from *Emberiza* Brisson (type, by tautonymy, *Emberiza citrinella* Linnæus) as follows; bill slenderer, more compressed, more sharply pointed, thus less conical; basal two-thirds of culmen straight or even somewhat concave, instead of convex; maxillar and mandibular tomia vertically not so strongly concave, thus not giving the closed commissure the somewhat open appearance that it has in typical species of *Emberiza*; palatal surface of maxilla lacking the peculiar rounded protuberances of *Emberiza*; mandible more rounded (less squarish) basally; gonys very long, its length much more than the height of the bill at base (instead of about equal to that dimension), and not strongly ascending, the gonydeal angle therefore not so prominent; tertials and tail much shorter.

The species to be included in this genus are at least the three originally indicated by Cabanis, the last one of which is North American by reason of its accidental occurrence on Kiska Island in the Aleutian Islands, Alaska. These are:

Hypocentor aureolus (Pallas).
Hypocentor fucatus (Pallas).
Hypocentor rusticus (Pallas).

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A Correction Involving Some Juncos.— An error that may be explained as due to oversight, inadvertence, plain stupidity or all three combined, crept into my paper on the Juncos (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. XXXVIII, 1918, p. 296) and Mr. Todd has called my attention to it. In placing *insularis* under *mearnsi* as a race, I quite forgot that the former name has many years priority. Therefore the Pink-sided Juncos should stand as follows:—

Junco insularis mearnsi
Junco insularis insularis
Junco insularis townsendi

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An Additional Record of *Ammodramus savannarum bimaculutus* in Eastern Washington.— Although the breeding range of the Western Grasshopper Sparrow is stated by the Check List (A. O. U. Check-List of North American Birds, 1910, p. 257) to embrace "Transition and Austral zones from southeastern British Columbia, northwestern Montana, and southern Minnesota south to southern California and southern Texas," it appears that only one actual record of occurrence in eastern Washington has been published to date. Dr. Lee R. Dice took two adult males in breeding plumage in a wheat field in the Touchet Valley, near Prescott, Walla Walla County, on June 16, 1908 (Auk, Vol. XXVII, 1910, p. 217).